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HERALD Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1976

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As Congress Adopts Common Stand

Tito, Berlinguer Make Clear Their Arguments With Russia

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, June 30.—The European Communist parties closed their two-day conference today with deep political differences clearly unresolved.

After many hours of speeches but no public discussion or voting, the 22 party delegations accepted a declaration of general principles that was drafted three weeks ago by leaders of the Yugoslav and Soviet parties representing opposed groupings of European Communists.

The document itself represented a clear victory for the emerging independent, national Communist parties that are following the route taken by President Tito of Yugoslavia instead of the Moscow party.

In individual speeches, many party leaders differed with the conclusions of the agreed statement, which omitted any reference to a special position for the Soviet party. The document concluded that there are "different roads" for Communists to achieve power and rejected the right of any party to interfere in the activities of another.

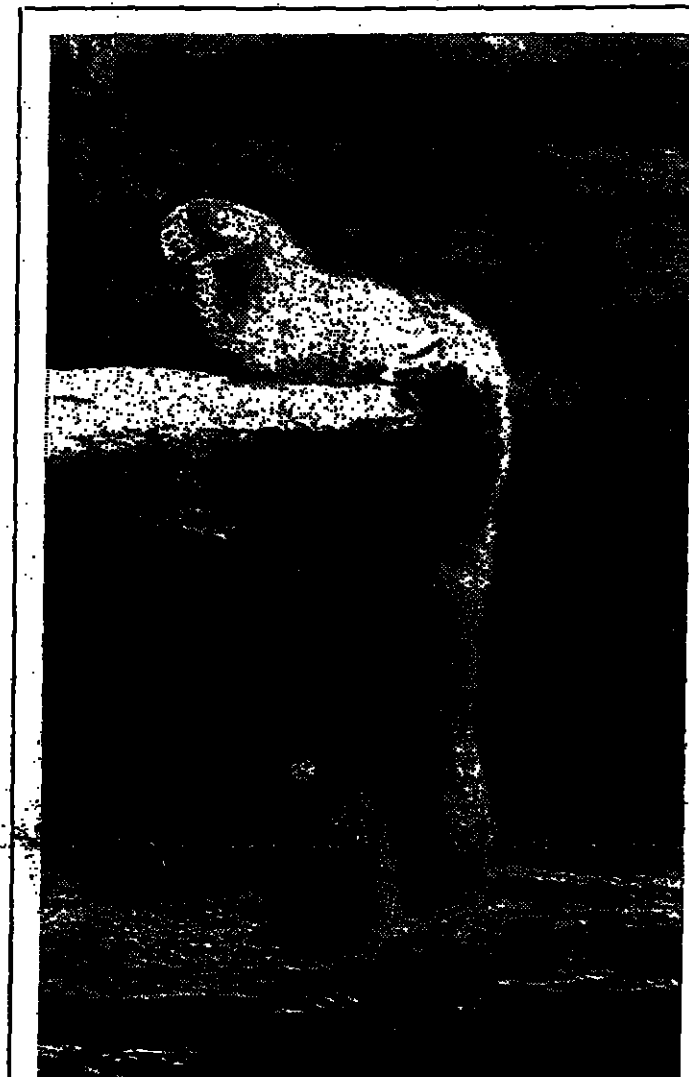
Marshall Tito, 84, who has seen the East Berlin meeting as a vindication of his long-held positions on Communist theory, said in a speech today that differences between Communists "could not be postponed or dodged."

"Creative discussion of all these matters, discussion which must understand the true nature of the movement and constitutes a contribution to the evolution of Socialist thought and practice."

Clearly referring to the Soviet party, which has recently tried to form cells within the Yugoslav party, Marshal Tito warned that "the present-day international situation is a result of the internal affairs of others that has jeopardized peace and always provoked conflicts between countries in Europe and elsewhere in the world."

Early Ending

The East Berlin conference ended in mid-afternoon, earlier than planned. The first major international Communist meeting since a world conference in 1959 in Moscow, the European summit conference was intended to be a Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev two years ago and was originally scheduled to be held last summer.



AT LAST—This year's (first) overheated-polar-bear-trying-to-cool-off-in-his-pool photo arrived yesterday, showing one of those things taking the plunge at the Schoenbrunn zoo in Vienna, where the high temperature has been in the 90s F. for days.

Europe Due For a High Drought Bill

Crop Output, Exports Are Below Normal

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—The cost of the worst drought in Europe in many years will not be known until harvest time, experts say. Timely rain could still change the picture, they add, but farmers and agriculture officials express concern.

In Britain, the last 14 months have been the driest since record-keeping began 249 years ago, the Meteorology Department said. England's grain, the southeast, has had less than five inches of rain this year, compared to six inches in January of last year alone, it said.

Light snow and scanty rain in the Alps have brought Italy's Po River near its 1893 record low with a flow less than 25 per cent of normal.

In France, officials describe the drought as one of the century's worst. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called it "a national calamity" and ordered special help for stricken farmers.

West Germany's central weather headquarters reported only 23 per cent of normal rainfall for this month. Czechoslovakia reported only 35 to 50 per cent of normal rain.

Growing Concern

"There's growing concern, certainly," a spokesman for Britain's National Farmers Union said. "But it's really too early to tell what the damage is until you start counting and weighing." Roman Catholic priests in Paris prayed for rain as the city passed its third consecutive night of record heat yesterday, with a low temperature of 74.1 degrees Fahrenheit (23.5 centigrade). Sheikh Abdelhamid Amer, Moslem Grand Mufti of France, announced an open-air meeting Sunday to pray for rain.

Agriculture Ministry officials said they feared the grain harvest, an important factor in France's export income, would be 25 per cent below average.

Common Market grain exports will have to be reduced this year as the harvest is expected to be about 10 per cent less than last year, the West German Farmers Association said.

The European Economic Community harvest dropped to 97 million tons last year compared with the record 1974 result of 108 million tons.

Most prices have dropped by 11 per cent in two weeks as French farmers flooded the market with extra cattle. But the ministry warned consumers of steep increases to come if meat becomes scarce.

French Power Cut

The French electric power monopoly cut power to homes from 220 volts to 200 because of a lack of water at hydroelectric power stations.

In Switzerland, fire fighters turned their hoses to irrigating cropland in what authorities called the hottest June this century.

Swiss agriculture officials said that emergency slaughtering that began this week would add 40,000 head to the average of 120,000 cattle slaughtered annually.

In Spain, unofficial estimates put the drought damage to crops and cattle at about \$250 million. Portugal's worst drought in 120 years has left the Lisbon suburbs of Sintra virtually waterless for three weeks and the rice crop was expected to be down sharply.

At the same time, there has been too much rain in some parts of Eastern Europe. Officials said that tens of thousands of acres in Yugoslavia's Moravia River basin had to be resown after floods this month.

The Moscow area has had the wettest spring since record-keeping started in the 1880s and the Agriculture Department predicted an average or slightly better grain crop.



President Tito during a pause in his speech at the European Communist conference in East Berlin.



Berlinguer, secretary-general of the Italian Communist party, addressing East Berlin talks yesterday.

tion at Its Lowest Point

S. Aides See No Resolution the Civil Strife in Lebanon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 30.—High-ranking U.S. officials said yesterday that the civil war in Lebanon seems to have deteriorated to the lowest point of the 14-month civil conflict with no resolution of the war in sight.

In Washington, as in Beirut, there was one of deep sadness for what many even worse developments.

seldom seen a time like this in Lebanon's history. It appears to be no recognizable way out," a State Department spokesman said. "Another, younger official said, 'We may have a holocaust in Lebanon.'

unanimous view seemed that all efforts to devise a solution have failed and in the middleman, whether U.S. or Arab, can do anything to stop the bloodshed. The estimated dead at the last eight days in the clash between Christian and Muslim forces in Beirut.

fighting for the camp of tar—after the fall of Jisr b—was described by in reports as heavy. It is believed that the Christian

vetoes UN resolution along Palestinian rights.

could knock out the opposition the camp within the 10 days. This could touch off a Palestinian uprising and the 4,000 defenders were hard pressed.

Preparing Retaliation

Palestinian military chiefs were already preparing retaliation on other fronts.

"The question is no longer whether the camps can be saved, but what we can do in retaliation," a Palestinian spokesman said.

The last 24 hours of house-to-house fighting and shelling duels along the entire length of Beirut's 35-mile confrontation line claimed an estimated 352 dead and 520 wounded, including more than 150 dead and 300 wounded in the camps alone.

Heavy shells fell on shops and houses throughout the city, and 12 fell on the airport, still closed after a rightist barrage hit the terminal and destroyed an airliner Sunday.

All Patah leaders summoned splinter group leader Lt. Ahmed Jibril, whose Palestinian commandos have earned a reputation as streetfighters, to an urgent strategy meeting. Palestinian sources said that Yasser Arafat, the leader of Patah, the largest guerrilla organization, sought a reconciliation with Lt. Jibril to keep up their forces for a counter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Ho Is Posthumously Awarded Vietnam Citation He Rejected

BANGKOK, June 30 (UPI).—The late Ho Chi Minh, founding president of North Vietnam, has been awarded that country's highest medal, which he turned down 13 years ago.

"Uncle Ho," as he was called by the North Vietnamese, was awarded the Gold Star for Merit by a 1963 vote of his country's National Assembly.

"I ask to decline the honor," he said then, "because our country is still divided. Wait until our fatherland is liberated, until we have reunited the country."

Ho died in 1973. The country is now reunited.

A speaker at the first assembly of deputies from both North and South Vietnam proposed today that Ho be given the medal posthumously. The proposal was greeted with a loud outburst of applause. The speech was broadcast by the Hanoi radio and monitored in Bangkok.

Negotiators Deadlocked

Plane Hijackers Release 47 — Women, Children, Elderly

—Women, Children, Elderly

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 30 (AP).—Palestinian air hijackers today freed 47 of the approximately 250 hostages held under a death threat for three days, and a French jetliner flew all but one of the mothers, children, old women and sick persons to safety in France.

An Air France spokesman said one of the 47, believed to be an 80-year-old Frenchman, was seriously ill in a Kampala hospital and did not go on the rescue flight.

Ugandan President Idi Amin said negotiations for the release of the 200 remaining hostages were deadlocked, less than 24 hours before the deadline when the hijackers said they would blow up their captured French airliner along with their captives.

Plan to Governments

Field Marshal Amin appealed to Israel, West Germany, Kenya, France and Switzerland to meet the Palestinians' ransom demands for the release of 53 terrorist prisoners. He said in an official Uganda radio broadcast that he has had no response from the governments so far.

The hijackers—about a half-dozen young men and women

armed with machine guns and dynamite—have been identified as members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They have demanded that the 53 Palestinians and allied radicals be freed in the five countries, and set free here by 1200 GMT tomorrow.

A Uganda government statement quoted the Palestinians as making threats today to kill the hostages, who are crowded into an unmarked Enclave Airport lounge beside Lake Victoria.

Order to Troops

The Palestinians also ordered Ugandan troops to withdraw 200 yards from the lounge and edged aircraft parked nearby. They said they did not want anybody to come near them and would let Marshal Amin know if they needed medicine or other items.

The hijackers said Ugandan troops should start digging trenches for their own protection in case of explosions. They said that if everyone did not keep away from the airport lounge, the hijackers themselves and all others in the area would be blown up.

The hijacking began Sunday night when an Air France plane en route from Israel to France was commandeered over Greece, refueled in Libya and flown to Uganda. Aboard were at least 80 Israelis and at least nine Americans.

Uganda said the 47 set free included 33 French, three Moroccans, two Greeks, two Americans, two Dutch, a Canadian, a Cypriot, a Paraguayan, a Venezuelan, and a stateless person.

Israeli Cabinet Meets

JERUSALEM, June 30 (AP).—The Israeli government held a meeting today on the hijacking in Uganda, but gave no indication whether it agreed to the hijackers' demands.

Forty of the prisoners that the hijackers want released were listed as being in Israeli jails. Israeli security authorities were still studying a garbled list of Arabic names for exact identities.

Every morning newspaper in Israel urged the government to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Rejects Brezhnev View On SALT Delay

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—A White House spokesman today branded as "not true" allegations by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev that the U.S. election campaign is delaying negotiations for a new agreement to limit strategic arms.

"The convention, campaign or election are in no way delaying treaty negotiations," President Ford's press secretary, Ron Nessen, said at his daily briefing for newsmen.

He said the United States will continue working for a new treaty in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks but will not sign one until the U.S. government considers "it is in the best interests of the United States and in the best interests of world peace."

Major Changes in Tax Laws Mean Higher Bills Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI).—Significant changes in the treatment of foreign income, including provisions that could substantially raise the U.S. individual income taxes of Americans living and working abroad, are now being considered by the Senate as part of a tax reform bill.

A tax reform package has already been passed by the House and while there are many similarities and even identical provisions in the two measures there are major differences between the bills.

Some of the major changes include:

• Phased, 4-year elimination (House) of the \$30,000 or \$25,000 exclusion of income earned abroad; or modification upward (Senate) of U.S. tax liability for foreign-earned income.

• Modification of the applicability of U.S. taxes to "tax haven" income.

• Both bills would permit the filing of a joint return by a U.S. taxpayer with an alien spouse.

• Both bills' congressional sources say, would modify present law to allow a foreign tax credit to individuals claiming the standard deduction. Under present regulations, deductions must be itemized in order to claim a tax credit. The deductions are presently subject to verification upon demand of the IRS.

Treatment of Income

The change of greatest concern to most Americans living overseas is the treatment of income earned abroad. Under the House measure, the present \$30,000 exclusion (\$25,000 for Americans living abroad three consecutive years or more) would be phased out over a four-year period for most overseas Americans. The present dollar-for-dollar credit for income taxes paid foreign gov-

ernments would be retained and a deduction of up to \$1,200 would be allowed for elementary and secondary school expenses of each dependent.

Under the Senate bill, the \$30,000 (or \$25,000) income exclusion would be retained. However, adjusted income in excess of the exclusion would be subject to tax.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Giscard Against New Skyscraper Apartment Blocks

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday called a halt to the construction of skyscraper apartment blocks in France.

He told Prime Minister Jacques Chirac: "I want an end to the construction of residential buildings of excessive height throughout France." He said that his request corresponded with the wishes of French families and that it would also avoid "architectural errors."

In a letter addressed to Mr. Chirac, the President did not specify any maximum height for new buildings. However, he opposed the construction in Paris of skyscraper office buildings that had been authorized by his predecessor, the late President Georges Pompidou.

In an unrelated event, the President said that France and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement to prevent the risk of either country launching an accidental nuclear attack on the other.

The pact preventing nuclear attacks "by mistake or accident" will be formally signed in the next few weeks, the President said.

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U.S. Vetoes a UN Resolution Affirming Palestinian Rights

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 30 (UPI).—The United States vetoed yesterday a Security Council resolution that would have affirmed the Palestinians' right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty in Palestine.

The vote on the proposal—10 to 1, with Britain, France, Sweden and Italy abstaining—was held after a rambling series of Council debates on the report of a

new UN committee established to promote Palestinian rights. Despite the veto, the report of the 20-nation committee will go before the UN General Assembly, where, in the absence of U.S. veto power, it is expected to win a majority endorsement.

The veto yesterday was the 16th by the United States and the third this year to kill a resolution on the Middle East.

U.S. representative Albert Shriver Jr. said that the basic approach of the UN Palestine Committee "strikes us as misguided." He said a solution to the Palestinian issue must be achieved not through committee reports but through negotiations on a settlement of all Arab-Israeli issues.

Various Proposals
The Palestine Committee recommended that Palestinians displaced by the 1948 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars be allowed to return home immediately, that Israel unconditionally withdraw by next June from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, that the United Nations take over temporary administration of the West Bank and Gaza Strip territories and that those areas be finally handed over to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The report also recommended that after the PLO establishes an "independent Palestinian entity," it should "make further arrangements" to implement additional Palestinian rights and establish "a just and lasting peace in the region."

Israel, which boycotted the debate, has charged that the last provision of the report implies the extinction of the Jewish state since the granting of Palestinian rights beyond the Gaza Strip and the West Bank can only mean the PLO take-over of Israel itself.

Some Western diplomats and moderate supporters of the Arab cause sought to interpret the final clause as implicit recognition by the UN that the PLO would have to settle for a Palestinian state consisting of just the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

Palestinian Camp Seized

(Continued from Page 1)

offensive in the eastern suburbs and mountains. The leftists accused the Syrians of shelling positions outside the southern port city of Sidon and on the mountain front near the ski resort of Faraya, 30 miles northeast of Beirut, tying down forces on several fronts.

Finer Movement
They said that the Syrians and the rightists were attacking in a pincer movement in the mountainous Christian areas of the west and the Syrians from the eastern Bekaa Valley. It appeared unlikely that the thinly spread Patah guerrillas would be capable of launching a major drive without drawing a renewed Syrian attack.

Arab and Libyan peace initiatives appeared stymied after the collapse of a cease-fire arranged yesterday by Arab League envoy Hassan Sabry el-Kholi and the angry departure of the Libyan mediator, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud.

Mr. Kholi, who thought he had persuaded the two sides to observe a truce that never materialized, left for Damascus saying, "The situation is more serious than I had thought."

Leftist and rightist sources said that the Christians would accept a truce only if the Palestinians agreed to withdraw from the two Beirut camps. Elimination of the Beirut camps would wipe out the last Palestinian outpost in the Christian sector and cement a de facto partition of the country into separate Christian, Moslem and Syrian-controlled zones.

A local press agency reported that President Suleiman Franjeh would resign and that the rightists would accept a truce after the fall of the Tel Zaatar camp. But there was no confirmation of the report.

Beirut sweltered through its eighth day of no power and no water. Hundreds of women and children fought to fill metal cans from the few wells.

Hospitals hit by shortages were running out of room for the dead. A spokesman for the American University Hospital said that the morgue was full and they were using the anatomy school to store corpses.

"We just don't know what to do with the bodies," he said. "Without power we cannot refrigerate them. We burn them if we could, but we have no gasoline to do the job."

Egypt, Iraq Plea

CAIRO, June 30 (UPI).—Egypt and Iraq today called for withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon as the Palestine Liberation Organization accused Syrian forces of gangstering up with Lebanese Christians against it.

The call and the charge were made a few hours before the opening here of an emergency conference of Arab foreign ministers to stimulate a stalled collective peace initiative in Lebanon.

U.S. Derailment Kills 1

GOODMAN, Miss., June 30 (AP).—A railroad workman was killed and 25 passengers were injured today when several cars and two locomotives of an Amtrak passenger train with about 140 persons aboard were derailed near here, officials said.



EANES CALLINGS—Portuguese President-elect Antonio Ramalho Veloso (left) visiting Army Brig. Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso in an Oporto hospital. Gen. Veloso was injured in a helicopter crash recently but had himself taken in an ambulance to vote in the election Sunday.

Letter by Polish Intellectuals Appeals for More Democracy

WARSAW, June 30 (UPI).—An open letter from Polish intellectuals added fresh fuel today to a debate still raging over how much democracy the government can allow in its decisions.

The letter, signed by a group of writers, priests and scholars, said there was a risk of "incalculable catastrophe" unless there was fuller consultation with workers.

The authors of the letter, representing 50 Polish intellectuals, said they opposed the government's decision to raise food prices.

They welcomed withdrawal of the legislation in face of last week's strikes, saying it prevented bloodshed that occurred in the Poznan riots in 1956 and in riots over food price increases at Gdansk and Szczecin in 1970.

"Daughter's Outburst"
The events of the last few days indicated that, under the present system of ruling, the only form through which the real views of the citizens emerge are dangerous outbreaks of social dissatisfaction," the letter said.

Food price increases were also resented after the Baltic riots.

European Reds End Talks; Party Differences Unresolved

(Continued from Page 1)

ed to the use of stereotyped formulations, to battles of quotations or to arbitrarily labeling as revisionist in one sense or another every position that differs from one's own," Mr. Berlinguer continued.

No Leading Parties
"The truth is that, just as there is not and cannot be any leading party or leading state, the development of Marxism requires the concurrence of many different contributions from parties and individuals," he said.

The Italian said, "Ours is not the meeting of an international Communist body, which does not and could not exist in any form, on either the world or the European level."

Mr. Berlinguer repeated his party's pledge to work for a plurality of political parties, the possibility of changing government majorities, maintaining free trade unions, and freedom of religion, expression, culture and science.

In addition to these exceptions from the Communist model of Eastern Europe, Mr. Berlinguer reaffirmed his party's pledge to

Zaccagnini Bids Italian Socialists Join a Coalition

ROME, June 30 (UPI).—The Christian Democratic party's secretary, Benigno Zaccagnini, said today that the Italian Communists showed "an unthinkable penetration power" at the polls but were not fit to enter a democratic government.

Addressing his party's directorate, Mr. Zaccagnini asked that the Socialists rejoin the Christian Democrats in a coalition government, leaving the increasingly powerful Communists in the opposition.

The Socialists, who were partners in such a coalition for 16 years, have repeatedly said that they no longer intend to join any government that bars Communist participation.

The Christian Democrats just barely held their ground in national elections early last week, winning 283 seats in the 630-member Chamber of Deputies.

The Communists advanced 7 percent, winning 228 Chamber seats, and the Socialists came out a poor third with 87.

"What we are offering the Socialists is not a subaltern position but a full and authoritative co-responsibility in running the country," Mr. Zaccagnini said.

Djibouti Issue Likely to Split OAU Summit Talks

By Michael I. Kaufman

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 30 (NYT).—African guarantees for the independence of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas appear to be potentially the most divisive issue confronting foreign ministers who are preparing the agenda for the Organization of African Unity's summit meeting that begins here Friday.

Representatives of Somalia and Ethiopia, which encircle the territory, France's small and final foothold on the continent, have accused one another of designs on the strategically situated land, which commands the southern mouth of the Red Sea.

The beachfront hotels of this island in the Indian Ocean would normally be crowded with holidaying South Africans. In deference to the sensitivity of many delegates, holders of South African passports have been barred for the last week.

An Empty Hotel
The newest hotel, managed and partly owned by a South African chain, is practically empty except for newsmen who were billeted there by the Mauritius government. On Monday, eight black African journalists checked out after spending a week and submitted their bills to the government of Mauritius, saying they did not want their money ending up in South Africa.

As far as the divisive issue in northern East Africa is concerned, the Ethiopians, who depend on a railroad from Djibouti, the port of the Afars and the Issas, to Addis Ababa for 90 percent of their trade, contend that Somalia hopes to absorb the territory after the French depart.

Kilile Wadaj, the Ethiopian foreign minister, said his government believes that only guarantees by the 47-nation OAU and by both Somalia and Ethiopia can assure the peaceful existence of the area. It is referred to variously as the Afars and the Issas, French Somaliland, the Somali coast and Djibouti, after the only city. Two weeks ago, French officials in the territory said they thought that independence was perhaps a year away.

The Somalis have rejected such proposals in the past and the Ethiopians contend those rejections confirm intentions of annexation. Ethiopia and Somalia have a history of hostility, and the Somalis are now armed by the Soviet Union, while the

"Closed Doors"
The authors of the letter said, however, "We are of the opinion that discussions cannot be held behind closed doors. It is necessary to widen democratic freedoms."

They called for real representation of the working people, describing the party-dominated Polish trade unions as "fictitious."

"It is impossible to ascertain the needs of society without such representation," they said.

Mr. Giersek told the leaders of other European Communist parties in East Berlin:

"Like many other countries, we face difficulties which must be surmounted, especially the adverse effects of recession and inflation in the capitalist world."

South Africa Says It Killed 26 Guerrillas

PRETORIA, June 30 (AP).—South African troops and police since June 11 have killed 26 black nationalist guerrillas waging a hit-and-run war to end with minority rule in South-West Africa (Namibia), it was officially announced here yesterday.

The guerrillas, belonging to the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), are operating from bases in neighboring Angola.

Brig. Benjamin Ross, director of army operations, said at a press briefing that all but one of those killed in joint military and police anti-guerrilla operations died in the Ovambo tribal area, which borders Angola.

South-West Africa is ruled by South Africa under a mandate granted originally by the League of Nations and disputed by the United Nations. The population includes about 700,000 blacks and less than 100,000 whites.

2 Are Killed

A communiqué issued at the briefing said two members of the security forces were killed and a black tracker was wounded.

The offensive forced guerrillas to disperse to the north, apparently into Angola, and to the south, where a band of about 10 was still operating, Brig. Ross said.

"We don't know much about their training," he said. "I don't think they are well trained. They prefer to run when we meet them. They know how to use firearms, but not very effectively."

The communiqué described SWAPO guerrilla activities as of "intensity" and an attempt at maximum publicity. It said they are aimed at undermining constitutional talks between whites and moderate blacks in South-West Africa designed to bring the mineral-rich territory to independence.

Mozambique Reports Attack

JOHANNESBURG, June 30 (Reuters).—The Mozambique government claimed today that Rhodesian artillery and infantry forces supported by fighter-bombers and helicopter-borne troops have attacked a bus company inside Mozambique.

A communiqué broadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored here said 18 Mozambique civilians were killed in the attack last Saturday on the village of Mapai, about 30 miles from the Rhodesian border.

In Salisbury, Rhodesian defense sources dismissed the allegation as "transparent nonsense" and said the release of the communiqué coincided with attempts by Mozambique at the current Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Mauritius to obtain increased financial aid.

Somalia, Ethiopia Trade Accusations

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In Salisbury, Rhodesian defense sources dismissed the allegation as "transparent nonsense" and said the release of the communiqué coincided with attempts by Mozambique at the current Organization of African Unity summit meeting in Mauritius to obtain increased financial aid.

Ethiopians are militarily trained and supplied by the United States.

Some delegates here are saying that a clash in that area of East Africa would be more serious than the Angolan civil war. Yesterday, Abdul Kadir Kassim, Somalia's acting foreign minister, denied emphatically that his government wants to envelop Djibouti. Rather, he asserted that any international guarantee would demean the independence of a state by making that independence conditional on the policies of its protector.

French Reject Charges

PARIS, June 30 (Reuters).—French officials today described as baseless African accusations that France is forcing local women to marry French soldiers

on the Indian Ocean island Mayotte.

The accusation was contained in an OAU report debated by foreign ministers yesterday.

The report said the making Mayotte was a French island—the only one of Comoro Islands that is to remain French.

Welensky, 70, Criticizes Smith's Policies

Black Rule Foreseen by Rhodesian Ex-Leader

By Bernard Weinraub

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 30 (NYT).—His once-burly physique is now shrunken by illness. His gravelly voice is softer. He is three years older, yet his eyes twinkle and he clenches his fist when talking of Rhodesia, a nation he adores.

"It must change, it has to change," said Sir Roy Welensky, the dominant Rhodesian politician of the late 1950s and a figure of broad affection here. "We must accept the inevitability of Africans ruling. It's unavoidable. You've got 270,000 whites and 8 million blacks. How can it be otherwise?"

At 70, Sir Roy remains a tough and ebullient figure, a Rhodesian who speaks with dismay about the future of the nation and anger about the white supremacist policies of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

"I know Smith, he was my chief whip when I was prime minister and head of the federal government," said Sir Roy, seated in a small, cluttered office in the heart of Salisbury. "He's shown—and I'm being kind—a great power of resistance to change. I cannot see Mr. Smith making changes that will produce a solution here."

"Gray Government"
"We're headed for confrontation and most people don't seem to realize how terrible it can be unless some serious changes are made," he said. "We should move to a mixed government, black and white—a gray government. And then the government should be predominantly black."

"If you get a change by evolution, then violence can be avoided," he said. "But if change comes by revolutionary means, who can tell what will happen. It can be terrible because the white man will not run. He'll fight. He's known no other country. It's our country, too, you know, as well as Africans. We've got to work out an evolutionary change."

Even his critics among white militants as well as Africans—who say that he implemented changes too slowly—view Sir Roy with affection and respect.

Left School at 13

He was born in Salisbury. His father, Michael, was a U.S. citizen who came to Rhodesia in 1897. His mother was an African. "My father was a Lithuanian Jew who came here to find his fortune," Sir Roy said with a smile. "Well, he was a storekeeper, a barman, a trader and a proprietor. He made money and lost it. I left school at 13, I had to," he recalled. "I was an hell of an independent kid. I was a butcher, a miner, a railwayman and boxer. Boxing was my fame and fortune. I had no formal education but I have a string of honors—I can show them to you."

Sir Roy—who was the protes-

sional heavyweight boxing champion of Southern Rhodesia in 1925—held a string of trade union and government jobs in Northern Rhodesia, now Zambia. He became minister of transport in 1958, and was knighted when the Rhodesian federation was formed that year. He led Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The federation—an uneasy alliance forged by Britain in an

attempt to cement some form of racial partnership in southern Africa—was dissolved in 1964 as demands for self-rule in Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia became Malawi, Zambia, and Sir Roy was charged the British with "faith" in breaking up the federation. His political career collapsed, and the following year Sir Roy—prime minister from 1961 to 1963—announced his retirement from Rhodesian politics.

Young, Green

Sir Roy said quietly: "This, such a wonderful country, a member Salisbury where we small town, very young, green, very pleasant. Climate still the best in the world."

"You still won't find the way of life, and maybe other problems," Sir Roy said. "I say they are, he says I'm a thousand years old, I'm a black government, all that."

"Well what can opposition do after that's better than we have now?" he said. "The key. People have two eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and a brain. Look how pleasant life is here for the white people, died everywhere else but it lives here, and people don't want to lose that way of life, do they?"

Congress Probes Claim U.S. Had Angola Mercenary Role

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI).—Several members of the House and Senate said yesterday that they are exploring allegations that the Ford administration violated U.S. neutrality law by allowing U.S. veterans of Vietnam to serve as mercenaries in Angola.

A State Department spokesman said "we categorically deny the allegation" that the department condoned the dispatch of mercenaries to Angola.

Spokesman Robert Fumeth said, "We warned American citizens about participating in any illegal acts" in the Angola civil war. All reports of mercenary recruitment in the United States, he said, "were immediately referred to the Criminal Division of the Justice Department."

A Justice Department spokesman said, "We have several investigations under way," but declined to go beyond that.

Death Sentences

Death sentences passed on three Britons and a U.S. citizen in Angola on Monday for mercenary activities, and prison terms for nine others, including two U.S. citizens, aroused new interest yesterday in the muffled history of U.S. operations in Angola.

Administration officials are chagrined over the new Angola controversy. "This can cause a lot of grief," said a senior official, as the decision is awaited on whether one of the U.S. citizens, Daniel Gearhart, and the three Britons will be executed by an Angolan firing squad.

A review of the sentences is now before Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who has charged the United States with sending mercenaries to Angola. Mr. Neto is indignant over the recent U.S. veto of Angola's admission to the United Nations, and a U.S. source said, "Neto is obviously going to milk this for all it is worth."

The House International Relations Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind., has conducted preliminary inquiries about U.S. involvement in the mercenary activities, at the request of Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash.

"Engaged in Recruiting"

Rep. Bonker said yesterday, "I just think it's incredible that a man like [Daniel] Gearhart can stand up and say he was engaged in recruiting [mercenaries] and get away with it." He said Mr. Bufkin "indicated he was working for the CIA."

Mr. Bufkin has publicly said he recruited Mr. Gearhart and others. Under the U.S. neutrality law, it is a federal crime to recruit or enlist mercenaries.

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In a letter to the Hamilton subcommittee, dated June 16, Assistant Attorney General Richard Thornburgh said the FBI is seeking "sufficient evidence" that a crime was committed in the United States.

"I might point out that, in general," Mr. Thornburgh wrote, "it is not unlawful for a person to leave the United States with the intent to enlist abroad in a foreign military service." The crime is recruitment.

According to two U.S. attorneys who attended the Angolan trial, the U.S. defendants testified they were recruited in the United States by Mr. Bufkin, Lemmy Hinds and Hope Stevens of the

National Conference of Black Lawyers say this shows "a violation of the [U.S.] law."

CIA director George Bush, a June 9 letter to the Hamilton subcommittee, said "there is record" that the three U.S. citizens sentenced as mercenaries in Angola "had any connection with the CIA."

The White House, in a Feb. 1 letter, said, "No U.S. funds have been authorized or, to our knowledge, used for either direct or indirect recruitment, training, deployment of American mercenaries in Angola."

Relay of Jets Aids Plea on Mercenaries

LISBON, June 30 (AP).—A jumbo jet airliner flew from Africa to Lisbon today with passengers carrying a message pleading for British government intervention to save the lives of three British mercenaries condemned to death in Angola.

A British Airways passenger was delayed at Lisbon airport to await the arrival of the jumbo jet from Luanda, Angola.

As the jumbo jet's doors opened, Portuguese airline officials allowed British harrier Harrier Kerrigan to race down the steps and across the airstrip to waiting British planes.

Mr. Kerrigan carried a message from British diplomat Basil Bryant, who observed the trial, which four mercenaries were condemned to death and nine were sentenced to long prison terms.

An Hour Less

The crew of the Boeing 747, sliced an hour off the normal seven-hour flight to rendezvous with the British airliner as quickly as possible.

The passengers aboard the fully loaded aircraft were a mix of around during the flight and allowed to smoke at times as the big plane surpassed its normal cruising speed.

Mr. Kerrigan's urgent flight to Britain with Mr. Bryant's message was made as the other British mercenaries and other British Robert Omer sought and ences with Angolan President Agostinho Neto to appeal for mercy for the three U.S. and British mercenaries.

The President is reviewing the death sentences, which he must confirm before they can be carried out.

Carter Tells Mayors' Parley He'll Be a Demanding Friend

By Charles Mohr

MILWAUKEE, June 30 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter warned the mayors of U.S. cities yesterday that while he would try to be sympathetic and responsive in the White House, he would also be a demanding partner who would expect them to make of his own political

enthusiasms such as "reorganization" of government. For the 51-year-old former Georgia governor, his appearance at the United States Conference of Mayors meeting here represented an opportunity to win the political homage that many big-city mayors had withheld during the presidential primary election campaign.

His written speech was largely designed to do so by expressing greater willingness to attack urban problems with federal help than most mayors believe Republican presidents have lately shown.

Passages Added

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, patriarch of Republican conservatives, declared today that he favors President Ford for the GOP presidential nomination.

Sen. Goldwater said that both Mr. Ford and his challenger, Ronald Reagan, are genuine conservatives. He counseled Republican National Convention delegates against "a hair-splitting debate within the party" over two candidates whose philosophies are almost identical.

Sen. Goldwater's endorsement was no surprise. His preference had been clear from the start—even though it aligned him against the conservative Mr. Reagan, who emerged as a national political figure by campaigning for the Arizona senator's ticket 12 years ago.

Nonetheless, Mr. Ford's managers said that it would have a significant impact in the contest for the nomination.

As Sen. Goldwater made his move, an Associated Press count of Republican delegates showed Mr. Ford with 1,091, Mr. Reagan with 976 and 182 uncommitted. There are still 88 delegates to be chosen. A candidate needs 1,130 delegates for nomination.

Meanwhile, Jimmy Carter, who has more than enough delegates for the Democratic nomination, met with AFL-CIO president George Meany in Washington.

Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 Republican presidential nominee, endorsed the President in a letter to GOP delegates. It was mailed yesterday and made public today.

Mr. Ford telephoned Sen. Goldwater, who is vacationing in northern Arizona after hip surgery, to thank him personally.

The Senator called Mr. Reagan yesterday to advise him of the endorsement. "I don't think the governor was particularly surprised, and I don't think it will affect one delegate," said Mike Deaver, chief of Mr. Reagan's campaign staff.

Mr. Goldwater said the country couldn't afford another change. But that's exactly what the American people want, a change.

Rogers Morton, Mr. Ford's campaign manager, said that the endorsement will have "a profound effect on many delegates" at the Kansas City convention.

He said that it was evidence that party leaders believe Mr. Ford's nomination is needed for GOP unity.

164th SALT Meeting

GENEVA, June 30 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for 3 hours 15 minutes today in the 164th meeting of the current round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

Professional Guidelines Sought

Washington Is Host to Prostitute Parley

By Constance K. D'Auvin

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI).—In the aftermath of the Capitol Hill sex scandals, a group of prostitutes came to Washington this month to hold a convention. They called it the First World Meeting of Prostitutes. Hundreds of reporters and photographers were immediately dispatched. At times, they outnumbered the convention delegates.

The event was sponsored by a coalition of three groups: a civil rights group for prostitutes called COYOTE (Call Off Your Old Tired Ethics); CAT (California Advocacy for Prostitutes) and the Feminist Party (FP).

The prostitutes held a reception for congressmen to announce their purpose. They sent invitations to members of Congress with a greeting that began "Dear Honorable Person." Most of the time at the reception was spent waiting for the legislators, but they never showed up.

During the wait, there were many diversions. The habitual party-giver whose label sported the French Legion of Honor remarked, "Washington parties are usually so dull. This one is like a three-ring circus."

Guidelines for Bookers

The "bookers," as they asked to be called, went to the front of the hotel reception room and stood on chairs. Margo St. James, who refers to herself as "chair-madam" or COYOTE, called the row of chairs a "dais." She announced plans to form a hookers' lobby to "decriminalize" prostitution and to meet with officials to set up guidelines to legalize it.

A reporter leaned toward an attractive Swedish woman and asked, "Why do you have prostitutes in Sweden when you have free love?" The woman smiled patronizingly at the reporter. She was a reporter herself.

More than 70 persons eventually came to the reception. More than 100 of them said they were



Margo St. James announcing formation of hookers' lobby.

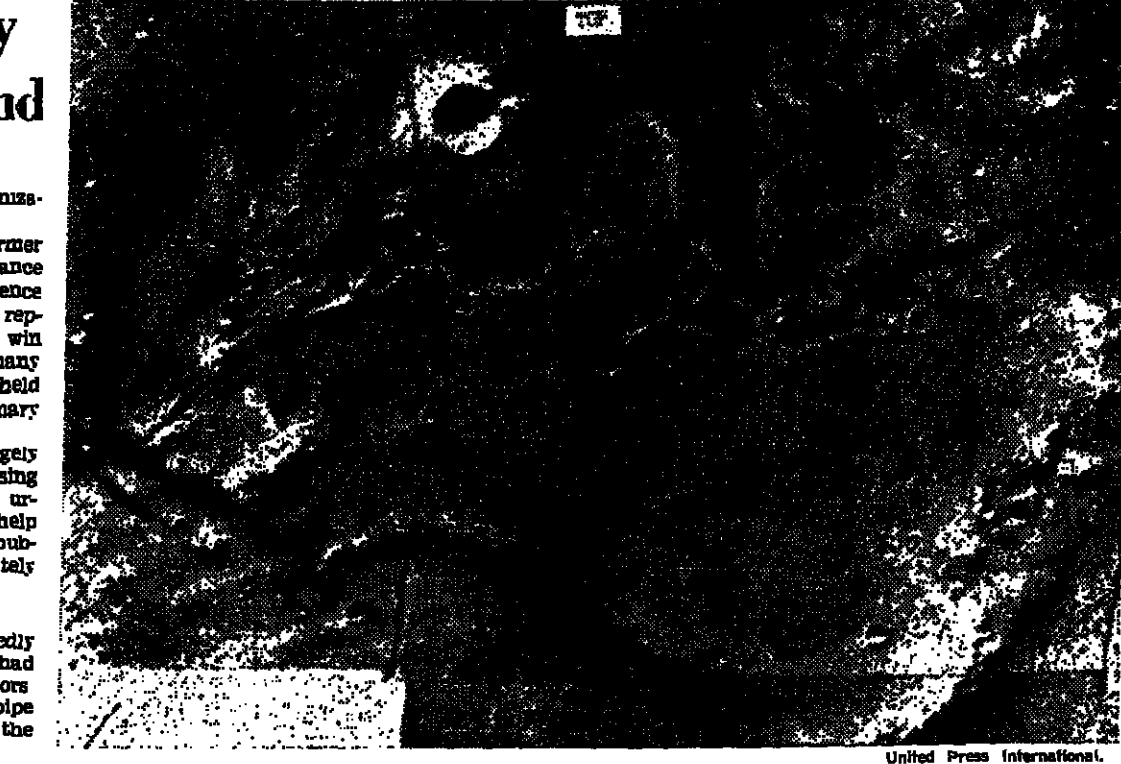
staffers who worked for members of Congress, but not one would be more specific.

There was a prominent arts patron near the bar begging a reporter who recognized her not to identify her in print. She said that she was there to help bring about the legalization of prostitution, which she considers an art form, but she felt that "some people are just here to see women who have actually been prostitutes."

The reception was picketed by a coalition of fundamentalists who carried signs reading: "Thou Shalt Not Touch the Undefiled." Father De Paul Gensala, a Franciscan friar from Lafayette, N.J., debated with the protesters saying, "Jesus was especially kind to prostitutes." He then went inside to the reception, climbed on the makeshift dais and proclaimed his friendship with the women, offering to go with them and speak in their behalf.

Fight Songs, Toasts

Florynce Kennedy and Ti-Grace Atkinson, well known names in the feminist movement, gave speeches and participated in a caucus. At the Hookers' Ball, Miss Kennedy led the singing of a feminist fight song. A group of feminist and lesbian radicals



MARTIAN PLATEAU—A Viking photograph of a plateau in the Chryse valley area of Mars, near where the spacecraft is scheduled to land. The photo shows a curving and rugged coast (bottom) that was probably formed by an ocean-like surf. The upper edge of the plateau (center) is highly irregular. The crater near the top was not identified.

Ford Urges Bell Ringing on Fourth of July

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—President Ford urged yesterday that bells be rung simultaneously throughout the nation on the Fourth of July to commemorate the 200th birthday of the United States.

In a proclamation the President set the ringing for 2 p.m. EDT (1800 GMT) "for a period of two minutes, signifying our two centuries of independence."

He urged civic, religious and other community leaders to encourage public participation "in this historic observance. I call upon all Americans, here and abroad, including all United States flagships at sea, to join in this salute."

Mr. Ford also called on all citizens to join in an extended period of celebration, thanksgiving and prayer, from Friday to Monday, to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

At a \$250-a-plate breakfast yesterday morning, attended by about 100 Wisconsin Democrats, Mr. Carter said again that "my goal is to carry all 50 states" in the November general election. But he also stressed the dangers of overconfidence.

He began a four-day tour from his Georgia home Monday, mostly to speak at fund-raising events to raise money to clear his campaign debt and finance the heavy costs he will incur at the Democratic National Convention in New York next month.

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Mr. Ford is thought to have repeated a statement he made to Mr. Miki at the Puerto Rico economic summit that Japan should not artificially depress the value of its currency to boost exports. Japan recorded a payments surplus last month of \$467 million.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Fifth Amendment provides no shield against the seizure of a person's handwritten notes and business records for use as evidence at a criminal trial, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The 7-to-2 ruling narrowed the amendment's privilege against self-incrimination so that it now will primarily protect spoken testimony, not private thoughts set down on paper.

Police can seize documents, notes and memoranda without violating the Fifth Amendment, the majority decided, because an individual normally keeps records

voluntarily and the state is not actually compelling him to give testimony against himself.

The ruling (Andersen vs. Maryland) upheld the conviction of Peter Andersen, a Maryland attorney who was sentenced to two years in prison for defrauding home buyers in a subdivision near Washington. While acting as settlement attorney, Andersen had assured the buyers that they had clear title to the property when, in fact, there were outstanding liens on it.

Search Warrant

Andersen attacked his conviction on the ground that his Fifth Amendment rights had been violated because the prosecution introduced as evidence documents and handwritten notes that investigators obtained from his law office under a search warrant. He also contended that the warrant was invalid under the Fourth Amendment.

In rejecting the Fifth Amendment argument, Justice Harry Blackmun said for the majority that Andersen's rights had not been infringed upon because he "was not asked to say or to do anything" to help the prosecution.

Justice Blackmun pointed out that Andersen had maintained the records of his own volition and was not required to help the investigators find them when they served the warrant. At Andersen's trial, the justice noted, the documents were authenticated by a handwriting expert, not by the defendant.

Thus, Justice Blackmun said, there was never "any compulsion" on Andersen "to speak, other than the inherent psychological pressure to respond at trial to unfavorable evidence."

Distinction Drawn

Justice Blackmun drew a distinction between written records sought by subpoena and those seized with a warrant, saying that the Fifth Amendment could still be invoked as a shield in the former case but not in the latter.

The dissenting votes were cast by Justices William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, the increasingly isolated mainstays of the court's shrunken liberal wing.

Justice Brennan accused the majority of mounting an "assault on the Fifth Amendment" that rendered that constitutional provision a "hollow guarantee." Justice Marshall withheld judgment on the Fifth Amendment issue and instead said that the warrant under which the records were seized was so vague that it violated the Fourth Amendment's requirement that warrants be specific.

Los Angeles Times

Court Extends Session

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The Supreme Court announced yesterday it is extending its session into July for the second time this century.

Photos Show Mars' Surface Scarred by Nature's Violence

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., June 30 (UPI).—Mars is beginning to emerge as a planet whose surface was formed by floods, volcanic eruptions and meteor impacts that dwarf anything like it that may have happened on earth.

Two fresh photographs taken by the orbiting Viking spacecraft Monday and released at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory yesterday showed what scientists identified as an ancient but still rugged shoreline along the bottom of a 7,000-foot-high plateau. Another photograph of a crater called Arandas revealed that when the crater was formed, lava floods as wide as 20 miles poured out from the crater's center. The pictures were taken from an altitude of 900 miles.

Layers of Permafrost

"This is lava flooding on a truly enormous scale," Harold Masursky of the U.S. Geological Survey and chief Viking geologist said. "The biggest lava flooding we see

anywhere here on earth are the basalt floods on Iceland, which are no bigger than a few kilometers across."

What scientists believe happened when Arandas was formed was that the impact dug into not only Martian rock but deep layers of permafrost, causing the water in the frost to boil and the heat of friction carried the lava rock with it in huge floods down the walls of the crater just formed from the impact.

The picture of the plateau, which lies in the Chryse Valley, where it is planned to land Viking, possibly as early as July 4, shows a curving and rugged coast at the base of the plateau that could only have been formed by an ocean-like surf.

Even the channels that grow more shallow and narrow as they move north from where the floodwaters created show signs that they were formed by turbulent floods long ago in Martian history.

"It's the kind of thing you see where streams used to flow into Death Valley," Mr. Masursky said. "On earth these shallow Martian channels might even be called canyons."

Temperature Range

If the terrain on Mars is showing up as extreme, the temperature changes being mapped by Viking across the surface of the planet are dramatic. Instruments aboard the 4-ton spacecraft have found temperature differences of more than 140 degrees Fahrenheit between day and night in the same parts of the planet.

Hugh Kletting, a leading atmospheric scientist, said: "Viking is finding that nighttime temperatures on Mars are as cold as 135 degrees F below zero, warm about 20 degrees in the first 30 minutes after daybreak and then climb 40 degrees in the next hour. By nighttime, the temperature in the Chryse Valley where Viking hopes to land has reached 10 degrees above zero."

"There are parts of Alaska that never get as warm as the Chryse landing site is right now," Mr. Kletting said. "Mars is not as cold as people think it is but it sure gets cold fast."

Yesterday, the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended reconfirmation of the Air Force general despite some disapproval stemming from his reputation of remarks Monday that he made in 1974 about the influence Jews exert on Congress.

The vote was 12-3 with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., voting present. The no votes were cast by Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio, and Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.J.

Both Sen. Taft and Sen. McIntyre issued statements following the vote saying Gen. Brown's replies about the 1974 remark showed he was not capable of handling the responsibilities of the highest U.S. military post.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The Senate today confirmed Gen. George Brown's reappointment to a second two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The action was taken by voice vote and without debate.

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U.S. Study Also Calls It Blood-Clot Factor

Male Sex Hormone Linked to Heart Attacks

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI).—The male hormone that makes men sexually potent may also help give them early heart attacks, three scientists at Georgetown University here have reported.

The discovery could lead to the development of a drug that would counteract the adverse effects of the hormone and prevent further heart attacks, according to one of the three, physiologist Prof. Peter Ramwell, who discussed the finding Friday.

Dr. Ramwell, Dr. Anella Ornaghi and Dr. Estelle Ramey studied rats to develop what they call "the first significant experimental evidence" that both maleness and older age are linked to blood clots of a type that causes heart and blood vessel illness.

3-Year Findings

In three years of experiments on animals, the Georgetown scientists found that:

• The presence of the male sex hormone, testosterone, significantly increased development of life-threatening arterial thromboses or clots.

• The presence of the female hormone, estrogen, hindered clot development.

• Clotting was hindered by an anti-testosterone drug.

"This doesn't mean we have a treatment available for human heart disease," Dr. Ramwell explained. "But there are drugs now being tried in human beings that may have the same clot-preventing effect as an anti-testosterone drug."

"We think we've provided a rationale for such trials," he said. It has long been known that men have a higher incidence of heart attacks until the later years—the age after which women pass through menopause and lose the protective effects of female hormones.

"The question has been, 'Why?' Dr. Ramwell said. "We think we've shown that for men the male hormone may be a high risk factor."

In their experiments, the researchers inserted a plastic loop

into a rat's abdominal aorta—the blood vessel that distributes blood from the heart through the body. As a natural response to surgery, the rat's blood began clotting and obstructing the vessel.

In various groups of rats, the scientists then found that:

• Just as in humans, more young male rats (about three months old) than young female rats—14 per cent compared with 7 per cent—developed clotting and died. But in year-old females the death rate was 43 per cent, almost as great as the male rat death rate of 32 per cent.

• When the male rats were given estradiol or natural estrogen, their death rate was barely more than for the females.

• When male and female rats were given testosterone—beyond the amount that they naturally produce in their bodies (males a lot, females a little)—64 per cent of the males and 34 per cent of the females died.

• But when they were given both testosterone and a drug called Finasteride that counteracts it, only 33 per cent of males and 16 per cent of females died.

Estrogen has been used to prevent further heart attacks in stricken human males, in a nationwide study sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, but it disappointingly increased rather than decreased dangerous clotting and heart-vessel blockages.

"We have no idea why," Dr. William Friedewald, chief of clinical trials at NIEHS National Heart and Lung Institute, said. "The chemistry involved is too complex to say that the hormone may not be effective."

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The Crusade Against Big Oil

The bill to break up the big oil companies is now heading for action on the Senate floor. The debate will begin later this summer, doubtless about the same time as the presidential election campaign. The bill's chance of enactment this year is pretty close to zero. But the struggle over it is an unfortunate diversion of energy and attention from the real choices that the United States is going to have to make in energy policy.

The central theory of this bill is that vertical integration kills competition. A vertically integrated company is one that produces crude oil, transports it, refines it, and pumps it into your car. The bill would split the big companies three ways into separate corporations for refining and marketing, for transportation, and for crude oil production. It would reach companies only over a stated size—at present production levels, 18 of them from Exxon and Texaco at the top of the list down to Ashland.

Well, that is one approach to abuses of economic power in the oil business. Another approach is prosecution in court when the oil companies are believed to be sunning against the anti-trust laws. Anti-trust litigation is currently pending against most of the big companies. But the sponsors of this bill argue that the anti-trust violations in this industry are sufficiently massive and pervasive that the courts have gotten bogged down and the only effective recourse is legislation to force total divestiture once and for all. It is an argument that has been made many times through the years of vehement dispute, but never quite convincingly.

If the major oil companies were operating a huge conspiracy to reduce competition, where might you look for the evidence of it? One test is whether profits are suspiciously high. By any measure, the big oil companies run fairly close to the average for all manufacturing industry. Are the big companies more profitable than the little ones, or those with foreign sources more profitable than those operating mainly in this country? No, on the contrary, some of the domestic companies have outdone those drilling worldwide. Another key test of monopoly might be whether newcomers can get into the business. In fact, since World War II a number of new independent refineries have been successfully established. One of them, Amerasia Hess, has grown fast enough to now be on the list of companies that would be broken up by this bill.

The authors of the divestiture bill charge that the major oil companies control the market in crude oil and can keep it away from competitors who do not belong to the club. If that were true, it would be difficult to explain the speed with which Amerasia Hess has been taking industrial customers away from Exxon and Texaco along the East Coast. The oil industry may not be altogether lovable in every respect, particularly when it gets into politics. But it isn't a monopoly.

The oil companies themselves, in their desperate efforts to head off this bill, have

been making much of the economic advantages that integrated operations offer. Those advantages exist, but they are not nearly so important as the major companies claim. If industrial integration gave these companies a crucial advantage, the case for the bill would be much stronger than it is. But, visibly and demonstrably, the integrated companies cannot squeeze out their nonintegrated competitors.

Breaking up the oil companies would not lower prices. The supporters of the bill generally concede this point. The price of crude oil is regulated in this country by federal controls, and abroad it is set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But the argument goes, OPEC would not be nearly so effective if the big integrated U.S. companies did not help it administer its prices and their allocations.

This line of reasoning is characteristically American, and it is dangerous. It assumes that people in small and backward countries could not possibly run anything as effective as OPEC without help from Americans. That reflects a gross misunderstanding of all that has happened in the past several years, and it brings to mind the similar error that a good many Americans made in 1956 when Egypt seized the Suez Canal. The Egyptians would shortly have to give it back, according to much speculation, because they were not up to the technical demands of running it. That speculation turned out to be wrong, and it is hard to think that similar logic applied to the case of OPEC will prove any more right.

Certainly the world oil industry is a cartel—but it is a cartel dominated by governments, not by the companies. The companies compete within a narrow band of prices; that band is set by government decision. In the 1960s the United States lost control of the cartel without realizing it; in the 1970s the 13 governments comprising OPEC took it over. How long OPEC will retain this enormous power, no one can say. But it will certainly remain in the hands of one group of governments or another. Meanwhile the political influence of the major oil companies appears to be declining, here and around the world. Divestiture would not greatly affect the companies' leverage with the producer governments; the companies have already lost most of it.

A long angry quarrel this summer over the oil companies would be an expensive luxury for this country—more expensive than we can afford. Breaking up the companies is irrelevant. The real business confronting the country was nicely illustrated last month when, in three successive weeks, the refining industry set new records for gasoline production. The latest was a fat 12 per cent above the same week a year ago. As long as the United States does nothing about its excessive and rising consumption of oil, merely fiddling with the structure of the oil companies will accomplish very little.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Political Summitry

Inflation remains a serious worldwide economic phenomenon; but the conference at Puerto Rico among President Ford and six other leaders of industrial democracies may well have produced a sharp deflation in the value of summitry as a political device.

Such a gathering of presidents and prime ministers and their foreign ministers and finance ministers and staffs had inevitably touched off public expectations that could not be realized. The conference was called on short notice with little advance preparation, in the midst of an election campaign. That Ford is not the only Western leader facing a hard election fight has intensified rather than diminished the resultant disillusionment, mixed with cynicism.

In any event, what did this economic summit conference accomplish?

The Ford administration gained a carefully phrased statement asserting that the seven nations' objective was to "manage effectively a transition to expansion . . . which will reduce the high level of unemployment which persists in many countries and will not jeopardize our common aim of avoiding a new wave of inflation."

This, as Secretary of the Treasury Simon said, was not a "pledge" on the part of any government to adopt any specific measures. Nevertheless, the "go-slow" statement may have given the President a stick with which

to beat his Democratic critics at home, who are taxing the administration heavily with its previous calm about high unemployment.

Ford's spokesmen in Puerto Rico stressed their theory that the only safe route back to full employment, which they ardently seek, is to fight inflation by holding the rate of economic recovery in check. But is a summit conference of international leaders the appropriate forum for establishing the validity of this theory, which is one of the primary political issues in the U.S. election? The powerful symbolism of past summit conferences was that people believed in the authority of great leaders to determine future courses of action. Puerto Rico, intended as a symbol of national leaders' authority over future economic events, came off as a symbol of political opportunism.

Given the growing interdependence of the industrial democracies, the increasingly important relations between the North and South (the rich and poor countries) and the East and West (the Communist and capitalist countries)—all of which were discussed to some degree in Puerto Rico—there will doubtless be need for future summits.

But if, as President Ford said, future summits are needed to prevent rather than react to crisis, such meetings of heads of state should be adequately prepared for, and not suddenly improvised in a heavily charged political atmosphere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 1, 1891

PARIS.—Was Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, domiciled in France or in Sweden? Such was the question that came before the Paris Court of Appeals yesterday in connection with a suit brought by the Nobel Dynamite Co. to recover damages from the executors of the will of Alfred Nobel, who died at San Remo in 1896. The Court decided that French courts had no jurisdiction because Nobel was not a resident in France.

Fifty Years Ago

July 1, 1926

NEW YORK.—American experts will be employed in working out details for the construction of what is to be the largest hydroelectric power station in Europe, on the rapids of the Dnieper River in the Soviet Union, according to an announcement by Hugh L. Cooper and Co. A contract between the Cooper firm and the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the Soviet Socialist Republics was completed recently.



Who's in Charge Here?

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Despite the denials, something curious resembling a European Economic Community "directorate" is beginning to take shape. There was evidence of it in the Declaration of London signed last week between President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Callaghan, and more will be seen during EEC meetings in coming weeks.

This EEC directorate has fitted itself nicely into the larger industrialized world directorate that has met two times, in Rambouillet last September and again this week in Puerto Rico. This larger directorate once might have been called an Atlantic directorate, but with Japan included it defies easy description. It is neither exclusively Western nor Atlantic. The Trilateral Commission has attempted to give a name to this Euro-U.S.-Japanese cooperation, but usually it simply is referred to as the group of the world's richest industrialized countries.

What does all this amount to? For one thing, it puts to work the ideas unofficially launched by Giscard d'Estaing this year for streamlining EEC decision-making.

The exclusion of the smaller EEC nations from both Rambouillet and Puerto Rico despite their vivid protests is best evidence that there already are two classes of nations in the EEC, the big and the little. There might even be three, for Italy, though officially classified as one of the EEC's big four, does not carry the same weight as Britain, France and West Germany.

Reason to Complain

The smaller nations, the Danes, Belgians, Irish, Dutch and Luxembourg, have reason to complain. The EEC was not supposed to work this way. But the reality is that none of the big four was willing to stand up last week and fight for the principle that all EEC nations be present at Puerto Rico.

These new habits are likely to have far-reaching results. Not only do they give the EEC a new aspect—less a weighted, collegial representation of European consensus and more a pragmatic assembly of individual voices—but they solve the problem that Henry Kissinger has complained about since he first became secretary of state: To whom does one talk in Europe? Where are the decisions made?

The Declaration of London last week was evidence of the way things are moving. In institutionalizing Franco-British meetings at all levels it is another step toward the directorate, another willful avoidance of Brussels. The French now are assured of these in-depth consultations with both the British and West Germans, enabling the EEC's big three to coordinate policies that can then be implemented by the European Council, the triannual summit meetings of all the EEC leaders.

The last European Council meeting, in Luxembourg last April, gave evidence of how things do not work when the directorate does not agree. No decision was

taken either on the Tindemans report on European unity or on direct elections to the European Parliament, though the little five nations were urging agreements on both. The big four now apparently have agreed on a compromise for the parliament issue, which should enable some sort of approval by the Nine at the next European Council meeting in Brussels in two weeks.

Not Jilted

It is interesting to note West German reaction to the Declaration of London. Far from feeling jilted or distressed that the French have been distracted from the Paris-Bonn axis by the stress of Atlantic, the West Germans praised the new Franco-British rapprochement. Karl Jetter, writing in the Frankfurt Allgemeine this week, said, "Any durable European construction needs a broader foundation. In an EEC of six members the Franco-German axis might have been enough. But in a wider Europe of nine nations, a constructive understanding and good cooperation between the French and British is indispensable."

All this simplifies matters greatly for Washington. Henry Kissinger, first with his call for a new Atlantic Charter in mid-1973, then with the energy conference of February, 1974, has been constantly after the Europeans to agree to some sort of collegiate body that could consult and act. These U.S. attempts were first resisted and then blocked, largely by the French, under a dying president and a truculent foreign minister. What Kissinger wanted now has been achieved. Puerto Rico

and Rambouillet were exactly what he was urging three years ago. And the old French quarrel with NATO and International Energy Agency (IEA) are long over. Kissinger even commented here publicly last week that there was no longer any reason for France to join the IEA, that French cooperation with the agency left nothing to be desired.

The Victims

Political, economic and military problems are now defined pragmatically by the directorates and action is taken. The victims of all this are, ironically, the French Gaullists, who loathe the thought of being locked into consultations with Americans—even under the cloak of trilateralism—and the little nations of Europe. They make strange bedfellows, the Gaullist nationalists and the Bauxite supernationalists.

The victor would appear to be Kissinger. As he reaches what is likely to be the end of his tenure in office, having delivered a farewell address to Europe in London last Friday, one hears increasingly from Kissinger's achievements—testimony that tends to surprise U.S. listeners whose minds go to such things as Cambodia, Cyprus or Angola.

But the present European view of Kissinger is that he largely achieved what he set out to do: end the Vietnam war, begin a dialogue with China, negotiate successfully with the Soviet Union, use U.S. influence more effectively in the Middle East and define a new Atlantic—or tri-lateral relationship. On all these points, the Europeans are giving him high marks.

Poland's Price Merry-Go-Round

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—Perhaps the greatest mystery about the strikes and riots against price increases in Poland is why the government failed to foresee them—if, that is, it really was surprised by what happened. The government's prompt, humiliating withdrawal of the price increases would seem to suggest that it was genuinely taken aback by the workers' reaction. But the memory of the 1970 strikes and riots, which led to the fall of the Gomulka administration after it had announced similar price increases, must have been very much in the present government's mind when it was deciding to spring its own price increases on the public. Why, then, did it mis-handle almost exactly the same situation?

Not So Urgent

Some explain it by sheer incompetence, and others by urgent necessity, but neither explanation is satisfactory. Edward Giersek, who took over as Communist party secretary after Wladyslaw Gomulka was overthrown, is anything but incompetent. He infusing the administration with a

new sense of purpose, and provided it with a more dynamic leadership which grappled manfully with the problems inherited from the Gomulka administration.

The economic necessity for the price increases was real enough, but it was not so urgent and alarming as to demand without any delay the steps announced by the government—at least, as was shown by the withdrawal of the announcement a day after it was made. Even the 1970 price increases were justified in principle. But they were too steep, and the timing was politically inept, coming as it did just before Christmas when most Polish families buy large quantities of the food they cannot easily afford. Those increases were countermanded by Giersek when he took office, and the food prices have been frozen since then at an unrealistically low level for political reasons, although on economic grounds alone they ought to have been increased long ago. Having waited so long, the government could have waited a little longer while carefully educating public opinion and preparing it for the inevitable.

Indeed, the government seemed to have some plan in mind when it said at the party congress in December that the prices would have to be increased, and then raised the subject again during the election campaign in March. But, with the 1970 riots in mind, it promised that there would be full consultation with the workers, and that their purchasing power would be maintained. Yet there was no serious public discussion of the subject, certainly no indication of the magnitude of the proposed increases, until almost the moment the announcement was made last week.

'Consultations'

For a couple of days before that, the newspapers were suddenly filled with articles about the need for price increases, but this could hardly be called "consultation with the workers." What little "consultation" there was had been confined to discussions with the party "activ" rather than the mass of the workers who would have to bear the brunt of the price increases. When the Premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, at last made the announcement, he adopted what seems, not only in retrospect, an unbelievably condescending tone, but he explained that he was

Shifts in Congress The GOP Nightmare

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The saddest characters in Washington these days are the Republican members of Congress. They are watching the Ford-Reagan fight for the GOP presidential nomination with mounting alarm, fearing that whoever wins this battle will divide the party, lose the White House, and weaken their chances of re-election in November.

Their situation now is bleak enough. The Democrats have held a majority of the House and Senate for 22 consecutive years, and for 39 out of the last 43 years. But with President Ford in the White House, they have at least been able, with the aid of conservative Democrats, to sustain 17 of Ford's 21 vetoes over the last two years.

Now everything seems to be going against them, not only the popularity poll in the presidential election, which favors Jimmy Carter over either President Ford or Gov. Reagan. Not only the trend of voting in the increasingly populous states of the South and West, which are less conservative than in the 1950s and 1960s. But also the probable switch from moderate Democratic leaders like Mike Mansfield in the Senate and Carl Albert, speaker in the House, to more partisan Democratic leaders like Sen. Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill of Massachusetts in the House.

It would be hard to underestimate the importance of what is happening in Capitol Hill. While the political attention of the nation is on the presidential race, the shifting scene in Congress could be equally or even more important in the rest of the 1970s.

The mood of the Congress is obviously changing. Resignations are higher than ever before. The sex scandals have depressed members and their staffs almost as much as the Watergate scandal depressed the executive branch and the bureaucracy, and this is now coming out in the open in a conflict between what's left of the Republican leadership on the Hill and the coming Democratic speaker of the House.

For example, John J. Rhodes of Arizona, the Republican leader of the House, and normally a most cautious and courteous man, has just written the most critical book on the Congress that has appeared in a very long time. He calls it "The Futile System," and his personal attacks on Tip O'Neill indicate the coming partisan struggle in the House of Representatives.

Rhodes deplores the decline of civility in the Congress in recent years and the rise of personal and partisan acrimony, but he is not exactly civil or impersonal himself.

"The atmosphere in and around the Congress today," he says, "is far more acrid than at any time in my career. He was elected to

the 83d Congress on Nov. 3, 1951. The members are louder, more upright, hostile and devoted to average congressman has always been partisan, but never so partisan as he is today.

"It is certainly not my intent to hand down a blanket indictment," Rhodes says. "But, to a large number of congressmen are cynical, abrasive, frequently uncommunicative and amiable to an inordinate degree. In my eagerness to draw attention to themselves—and advance their cause—they frustrate the legislative process."

Any reporter condemning Congress as severely as minor leader Rhodes does in this book might be in danger of being thrown out of the press gallery. He attacks the staff system, the Hill and quite rightly, too. When he came to Congress in 1951, he observes, the House had a combined staff of 4,500 and a budget of \$42 million. Now, the staff is 16,000 with a budget of \$414 million. But looking to the future, it is the personal comments of Rhodes that may be most important.

He describes Rep. Albert, who has announced his retirement, as a "weak, inefficient" but "leader and goes on to denounce O'Neill, who has undoubtedly placed Albert, as "the most partisan man I have ever known."

Rhodes says that O'Neill is "gregarious and engaging" but adds: "He would rather talk down to defeat time after time to cooperate substantively with the minority side of a Republican President of the United States."

One of the main Democratic themes of this election, of course is that the nation needs to "get away from the stalemate of 'government' with the Congress dominated by one party and a White House by another."

Rhodes's argument is precise: the opposite: that a Democratic government under Carter and Democratic Congress under O'Neill in the House and B. Byrd or Hubert Humphrey leading the Senate would be a disaster.

Rhodes, of course, is making a partisan argument himself: a Republican Congress, but this is a lot to his general critics and it is clear from what he says that Capitol Hill promises to be a stormy partisan battleground the coming years.

The old conservative coalition of the Middle Western Republicans and the Southern Democrats has been breaking up for a long time.

It could still be a force in maintaining a conservative Republican president's vetoes, but if Carter wins, the new Democratic leadership in Congress is likely to be more decisive than at any time since the early days of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

Admits Error

But they ought to start with the government making explicit the admission of error which is already implicit in the temporary withdrawal of the price increases. That would help to establish the necessary basis of understanding between the people and the government, and may even give the nation some reason to hope that the party would not again betray its trust so lightly.

Falling that, the dreary pattern will go on repeating itself. In 1956, the Posman riots, which began with the cry "Bread and Freedom," brought to power a reform administration led by Gomulka. The 1970 riots brought in Giersek. He will ignore the 1970 riots at his peril. The letter to the Polish leadership signed by a group of leading intellectuals who say that the trouble may recur in the absence of genuine consultation makes this warning explicit. To make nationwide discussions more genuine, they say, it is necessary to widen "democratic liberties." In other words, 20 years after Posman riots to the day, the cry is once again, "Bread and Freedom." The wheel has come full circle.

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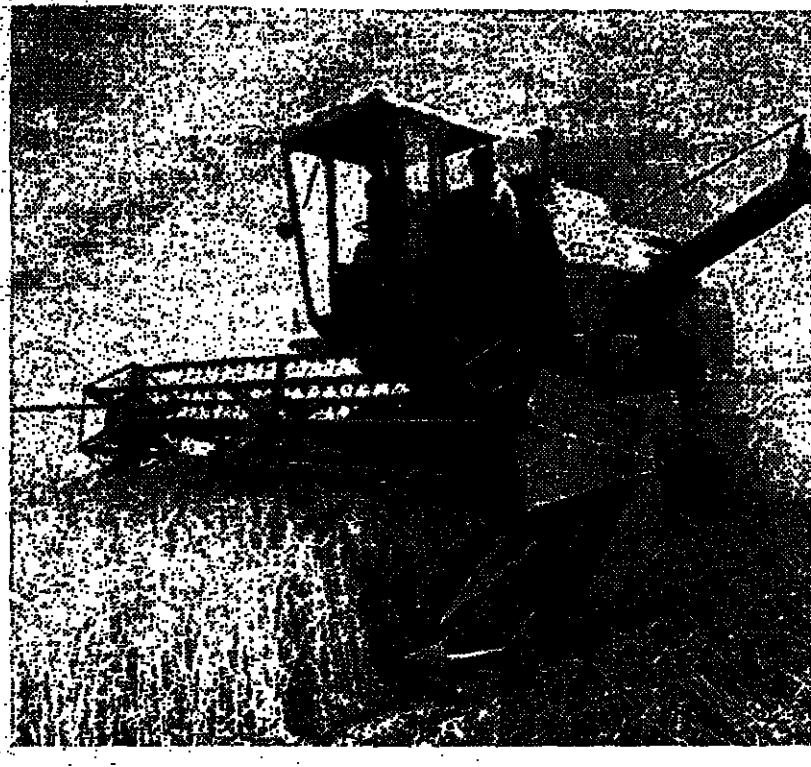
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DISAPPEARING RIVER—Only shallow pools remain of the drought-dried Ticino River at Magenta in northern Italy, an area hard hit by the very dry weather.



EARLY HARVEST—Winter barley being harvested two weeks ahead of normal in area just west of Paris because of the drought.

The Tour That Tourists Don't Take

Select Crew Takes a Trip to Save the Seine

PARIS, June 30 (UPI)—"Save the Seine" was the battle cry of the day yesterday for a boatload of French officials and a select crew of scientists, plus journalists.

At a moment when all of Western Europe is talking about water in some form or another, the French have decided to dramatize a campaign to clean up the Seine. The Thames in Britain and Lake Erie in the United States are cited as shining examples of what can be done to make polluted water clean again so that the fish and birds return.

The duchess and the Cabinet members appeared for 30 minutes of photos, short speeches and a glass of champagne before returning ashore to their cooler offices and apartments. Then the bateau mouche raised anchor and took off on a tour never seen by the boat's usual tourist customers.

Dead fish, garbage and plastic bottles were pointed out on the loudspeaker system. The French officials would like to purchase a whole fleet of small boats, called pelicans, which would function like vacuum cleaners, skipping along the Seine, gulping up all the surface refuse.

The boat slowed down to give passengers a few sniffs of the air at the Pont Mirabeau, described as a particularly polluted spot.

From the shore a group of Gypses stared passively from their shelter under an overhanging concrete embankment. Bitter-sour smells rose to wave from their small smokestacks.

A long stop was made in front of Renault's Boulogne-Billancourt factory, described as a real "hot spot of pollution." Here the skin divers took on their "dangerous assignment." They descended into the Seine to get water samples for testing. A diver with a special helmet equipped with microphone and TV camera made a long series of bubbly noises and a few unhappy grunts.

The sample was rushed to the lab technicians on board who poured the ugly gray liquid into test tubes. Results showed that the water temperature had reached nearly 30 degrees centigrade, about the same temperature as the air. The head technician, who has been working many overtime hours these days, said the Seine's temperature has risen as high as 37 degrees C near Orly Airport this summer.

High temperatures can kill the few remaining forms of plant life; so does a low oxygen level. At Renault's plant, the oxygen count was about half of normal for this season but still high enough for algae to exist.

Jacques Baumel, president of the Conseil Général of the Hauts de Seine and a former minister, said that these results were "not catastrophic, but were worrisome." A major concern is the possibility of cholera and typhoid when levels get low.

Paris is fortunate to be partly served by pure underground water that supplies 25 to 30 per cent of the needs of the western side and some of south Paris.

Although the word "water" is on the lips of most French residents at this moment of drought and extreme heat, many noses wrinkle when they attempt to drink it. This is because the "blue" algae has reached the Seine for the first time. Although biologically harmless, it gives off a smell that is much like water from a vase of wilted flowers.

Water-treatment centers are working to solve this new problem. In the meantime, supermarket stocks of bottled water are being wiped out. Some cafes don't have any to serve their customers.

Mr. Baumel assured a journalist that the water situation was not as dire as it seemed.

U.S. Air Agency Bars Fare Rise

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has rejected attempts by three airlines to raise normal economy passenger fares on North Atlantic routes between the United States and Europe.

The board said the hikes proposed by Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines and Air Lingua, an Irish airline, were rejected because the carriers had not shown that the increases were cost-related.

The increases proposed by the airlines ranged from 2.7 per cent to 4.9 per cent, depending on the season and destination, and would have been effective tomorrow.

Filipino Given Death

MANILA, June 30 (AP)—A military court today sentenced a former newsman, Paulino Arco, to death by a firing squad for the slaying of an assistant to President Ferdinand Marcos, Guillermo de Vega, at the presidential palace in October.

that there are no regions in France where there is any real scarcity of drinking water. "This isn't Africa, you know," he said. But official papers from his office say that measures have been set up for regional limitation of the use of water for lawn sprinkling, irrigation and industrial use. The military may soon help transport water to parched areas.

In an opinion survey 30,000 inhabitants of the western suburbs of Paris requested that action be taken to clean the Seine. With this incentive, Mr. Baumel developed his plan, which he explains with an algebraic formula: $12M + 1H + 1SA = 20MMP$.

Translated, this means that for 12 million inhabitants of the Paris region, with one new official director, a "Mr. Seine"—the clean up will take 15 years and cost 20 billion francs (about \$4.2 billion). With this money new dams and purification plants would be built. The big plant at Acheres is now being enlarged—it will become the second in size in the world after the one in Chicago.

Two hundred testing labs would be activated, with stricter controls. Fifty per cent of the wastes of the Paris region are now going untreated into the Seine.

One new step being put into effect immediately by the French government is to have industries pay the cost of cleaning their used water instead of the local community. This was announced on the latest water bills sent to consumers.

Opposite the Bois de Boulogne and the Bietot Aerodrome plant, the skin divers took a long drink of bottled water and then dove again in search of their repulsive treasure. The water temperature had risen a degree and the oxygen count had gone down. With this news the passengers downed a glass of champagne and the bateau mouche chugged back to resume its usual tourist rounds.

Currency Thieves Stole Passports, U.K. Police Say

LONDON, June 30 (UPI)—Two fast-talking thieves who walked off with currency worth \$2 million (\$3.56 million) from Heathrow Airport probably used stolen passports to get out of Britain, the police said today.

They said two passports were stolen from employees of an air courier firm shortly before Saturday's theft.

The firm, Parolair Services, employed a 30-year-old Londoner named Stephen Raymond. A month ago, Scotland Yard, in an unusual step, released Raymond's name as chief suspect.

The currencies were in neat packets in various airport vaults. The cash was being imported or shipped abroad by banks. The men got it with forged documents and a plausible story about taking the currency away to be repackaged.

Raymond, convicted 14 times, became a suspect when he did not show up for work Monday.

Caramanlis in Paris For Giscard Talks

PARIS, June 30 (UPI)—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis flew unexpectedly into Paris today for a private visit with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. His trip stirred diplomatic reports that he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would review such Greek political issues as that country's prospective admission to the European Economic Community and Greek-Turkish differences.

Major Changes in Tax Laws to Affect Americans Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

to U.S. taxes at the higher bracket which would apply if the exclusion were not made. Further, the amount of foreign taxes paid on income eligible for exclusion would not be allowed as a foreign tax credit against U.S. income taxes.

To illustrate these provisions, consider a married, childless U.S. citizen living and working in France for two years and earning a taxable income, after all deductions, of \$40,000. He pays a French income tax of approximately \$8,478, of which \$3,273 are attributable to the first \$20,000 and \$5,205 attributable on the remaining \$20,000.

Offset Liability

Under present U.S. tax law he would exclude \$20,000, leaving a gross taxable income of \$20,000. These \$20,000 would be taxed as though they were the taxpayer's only income. His U.S. tax on the \$20,000 would be \$4,380. Since he has already paid his \$5,205 in French income tax and since this amount is fully creditable against the taxpayer's U.S. tax liability, his U.S. tax liability is totally offset and he owes the U.S. government no income tax.

Under the House bill, when the exclusion is totally phased out in 1979, the taxpayer would be assessed on his full income of \$40,000. His U.S. tax liability would be, under present assessments, \$12,140. Since he has already paid \$8,478 to the French government and as under present law this amount would be fully creditable against the U.S. tax liability, the taxpayer would therefore pay to the U.S. government \$3,662, less \$5,205—or \$1,543.

Under the Senate bill, the taxpayer would still be able to exclude \$20,000. However, he would have to pay tax on the remaining taxable income, i.e., the additional \$20,000, at the relatively high rates that apply to income over and above \$20,000. His U.S. tax liability under today's schedules would be \$7,760.

Furthermore, although details have not yet been worked out by the Senate, it would appear that instead of being able to use the entire \$8,478 paid to the French government as a tax credit, only that part paid on income over and above \$20,000, or \$5,205, would be allowed for offset purposes. Comparing the Senate-reduced U.S. tax liability of \$7,760 with the Senate-reduced \$5,205 credit for French taxes, the taxpayer would find that he owes the U.S. government \$2,555.

Americans deriving all of their income from employment overseas and whose income is under \$20,000 (or \$25,000 after three years) would not be liable for U.S. taxes under the Senate version. However, the U.S. tax liability of all other Americans living abroad would increase, with one exception: If they pay taxes in countries where the income tax rates were equal to or greater than the rates in the United States, since such foreign tax would be equal to or more than the tax owed the United States.

Faisal's Estate Sets Nobel-Like Awards Group

WASHINGTON, June 30 (UPI)—A large portion of the estate of the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will be used to create what is expected to become one of the world's richest foundations, the Saudi Embassy announced this week.

The foundation, which has been established in Riyadh, plans to make periodic awards, similar to the Nobel prizes, for "significant contributions to world peace, cancer research, science and electronics," the embassy said.

Saudi officials here could give no clear indication of the amount of money available to the foundation, but a source said it would initially be "in the tens of millions." The Ford Foundation, the biggest in the United States, has an investment portfolio of more than \$2 billion.

About one-third of Faisal's estate is expected to go to the foundation, a Saudi official said. "It's difficult to say how much money this will be because the estate is still being audited," a Saudi source said. Most of the assets were in real estate.

Faisal was assassinated in March of last year. Islamic law provides for devoting a large part of a person's estate to charity.

Thais Rescue 15 Wounded by Reds

BANGKOK, June 30 (Reuters)—A military helicopter yesterday rescued 15 Thai soldiers wounded in recent heavy clashes with about 200 Communist guerrillas in northern Thailand, a government spokesman said.

They were part of a government force sent to recover the wreckage of an F-5A fighter-bomber shot down by the guerrillas nearly three weeks ago.

Defense Minister Thavit Seniwongse Na Ayuthaya said today that fighting was continuing, but that government forces had gained the upper hand and the military situation had improved considerably.

Business Executive Murdered in Belfast

BELFAST, June 30 (AP)—Gummen killed a Belfast business executive in a street ambush today as he drove to work. The police said Oliver Eaton, a Protestant and director of a bakery chain in the city, was hit several times when the terrorists riddled his auto with bullets as he parked behind one of his firm's bakeries, a spokesman reported.

Mr. Eaton, a British Army reserve colonel and former member of Northern Ireland's police authority, died before he reached hospital. He was the third Protestant businessman to be attacked by terrorists in 48 hours.

U.S. Withdraws Tax Immunity on Teamsters' Fund

NEW YORK, June 30 (NYT)—The Internal Revenue Service has revoked the tax-exempt status of the biggest pension fund of the Teamsters' union, citing mismanagement and questionable loan practices, government officials have disclosed.

A letter was sent Friday from the Chicago office of the IRS to the fund, which is also under investigation by the Labor and Justice Departments, advising the pension trustees of the revocation, retroactive to Jan. 31, 1965.

If the action survives an expected court challenge, the fund, whose full name is the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Pension Fund, would be liable for taxes on its earnings back to then, and employers, who contribute to the fund on behalf of 500,000 workers, would not be allowed to deduct their contributions on their federal income tax.

Employees make no contribution. But government sources said that the pension fund has complicated regulations that make many workers ineligible.

The amount of back taxes due from the \$14-billion fund and from employers would run to millions of dollars, the sources estimated.

Senate Deletes Ban On Funds for Abortion

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A ban on the use of federal funds to pay for abortions was deleted yesterday by the Senate from a \$57-billion appropriation bill.

Supporters of the ban argued that public money was being spent "on a highly controversial moral question." However, Sen. Robert Packwood, R-Ore., who moved to delete the ban, said that the provision "simply denies the right to obtain an abortion to poor women."

their fellow citizens residing in the United States.

This would occur because most European countries, unlike the United States, rely on value-added type taxes for a substantial part of their revenue. So income tax rates in Europe tend to be lower than those in the United States.

The tax credit would apply only to foreign income taxes and not to the VAT. In addition, the U.S. Tax Court has ruled that the value-added tax is a tax on business, not an individual sales tax, and therefore is not legally deductible.

The combined effect is that U.S. citizens living abroad would pay the higher U.S. income tax rate along with the non-credited, non-deductible VAT and would end up with a higher tax burden.

Standard Deduction

In both bills, present law would be modified to allow foreign tax credits to those who take the standard deduction. A taxpayer, instead of itemizing his deductions, may take a single (standard) deduction of 16 per cent

of his income up to a maximum of \$2,300 (\$2,000 for single persons). Present law allows foreign tax credits only to those taxpayers who itemize deductions.

In addition, income earned abroad received outside the country in which it is earned in order to avoid tax in that country would not be eligible for exclusion, even though the avoidance was legal under the laws of the country where the income was earned. Furthermore, tax avoidance does not have to be either the primary or the only purpose for which money is received outside the country in which it is earned; it is sufficient that tax avoidance be one of the taxpayer's purposes in order for the income involved to be ineligible for exclusion.

Another item of interest to many Americans living abroad is the provision in both Senate and House bills which would permit a U.S. citizen living abroad to file a joint return with an alien spouse—but the House version restricts are severe. Joint filing is not permitted under present law, which states that a

U.S. citizen's spouse must file a separate return and is taxed at the rates applicable to married taxpayers filing a separate return. These rates are the steepest under the tax law.

Other reform proposals include changes in the treatment of capital gains and losses, the withholding tax in force now on dividend and interest income from U.S. sources received by aliens, the handling of foreign trusts, and the calculation of certain other tax credits.

However, details in these areas are in dispute and tax lawyers in Europe said that they preferred to delay discussion of ramifications of the bills until a tax-reform measure is adopted by Congress.

The Senate is not expected to complete action on its tax bill, including the foreign income provisions, before both houses adjourn at the end of the week for the July 4 holiday and the Republican and Democratic conventions later in the summer.

No further action is likely on the tax reform package until the fall.



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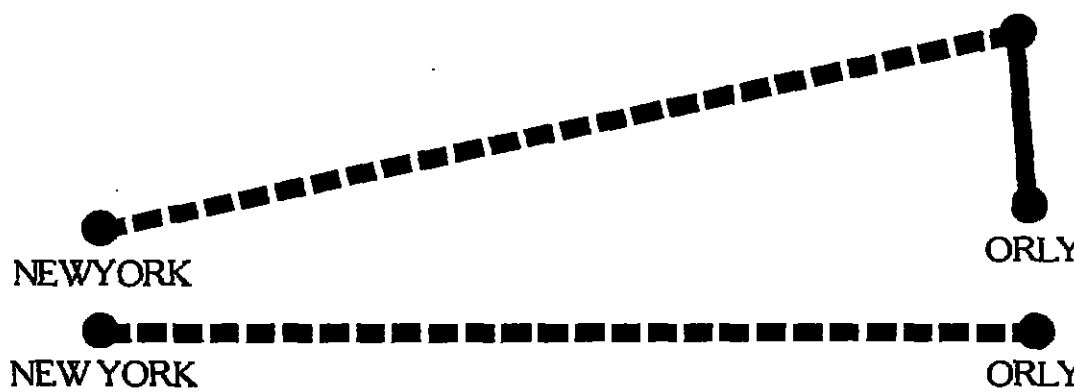
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Sex Barriers Drop at U.S. Service Schools

By Grace Lichtenstein

COLORADO SPRINGS (NYT).

Looking no more nervous than any other freshman starting college, Bonnie Schaefer, Jacqueline Ware, Mary Ann Ohlak and some 180 other women broke the sex barrier Monday at the Air Force Academy.

A law signed by President Ford last October abolished the all-male tradition starting with the class of 1980, whose freshmen arrived Monday morning at the huge, modern Air Academy tucked in the foothills below Pike's Peak.

The historic moment came in the morning: the young women began their Air Force Academy careers by marching in formation under the motto "Bring Me Men" that adorns the ramp in the main cadet area.

"I want to be an officer," Miss Schaefer of Raytown, Mo., said

150 Women Begin Careers At Air Force Academy...

Sex discrimination has been done away with at the five U.S. service academies. The first to enroll women was the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., which is maintained by the Department of Commerce. The first women midshipmen entered Kings Point in the fall of 1974. Monday, the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., opened their doors to women. The first women will arrive at West Point and Annapolis next month. Here are reports from Colorado Springs and New London.

when asked how she felt, "It's kind of scary, but you just have to grit your teeth and go through it."

Training

The women come from almost every state and a number are daughters of military men. They will receive almost exactly the same academic, military and athletic training as their male counterparts.

But they will not be able to take the key pilot-training course nor aspire to be pilots, navigators or missile launch operators, because federal law currently prohibits women from participating in combat.

Miss Ohlak, who is 18, went

through the preparatory school here this spring. She described what is likely to be the reaction of most female cadets as they make their way through this former bastion of male supremacy: "At first you feel awed and you want to band together with the rest of the girls. But then you just become one of the guys."

A traumatic moment for some came when, as part of the first day, they were escorted to the newly established beauty parlor on campus next to the barber shop. The men got their heads shaved. The women had a choice of four very short hair styles.

"Karen, are you crying?" Miss Ware, holding back tears, asked

a friend in the next chair as her blond locks were stripped off.

Enthusiastic

The Air Force Academy, which has been the most openly enthusiastic service academy on admitting women, has been working for months to make the transition to coeducational training go smoothly.

The commandant, Lt. Gen. James Allen, made a recruiting tour several months ago with one of his wife's female staff members, Capt. Micki King, a former Olympic diving champion who is on the academy's athletic coaching staff.

In contrast to West Point and Annapolis, the Air Academy has signed in 13 special "air training officers." They are female first and second lieutenants who will act as guidance counselors, surrogate upper classmen and "role models" for the new female cadets.

The ATOs, as they are known, got a taste of what their younger colleagues will go through during the past five and a half months. They took a rigorous crash course that included the same training cadets get over a four-year period, including outdoor survival tactics, running obstacle courses, parachute training and navigation work.

At a news conference Sunday, Gen. Allen expressed confidence in the success of women at the academy, saying he expected they would have a lower attrition rate than the 35 to 38 per cent of the men who now drop out between basic cadet training and graduation.

Male and female cadets will be allowed to date each other, according to officials, but they will have to stick to members of their own class. For example, first-year female cadets will be allowed to date only other first-year colleagues, not second-year men. Officials could not say what the punishment might be if they violated that rule.

Capt. Judy Galloway, chief of the planning staff for the transition, pointed out that the new female students had to pass nearly the same physical aptitude exam as the men. The one exception was a "flexed arm hang" test for women, which replaced pushups.

Aside from the beauty parlor and women's floor of one dormitory, few other modifications have been necessary. Academy officials said they had to order smaller parachute harnesses and might have to vary some obstacle courses that don't work for short women. They also had to design special female uniforms.

Women will be able to carry handbags, "but not when they're marching," according to one announcement.



Joyce Bigler joins the ranks of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

...38 Female Coast Guard Cadets

By Michael Knight

NEW LONDON, Conn. (NYT).

Thirty-eight young women—swept along in a tide of parents, friends and baggage—began arriving at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy here at 8 a.m. Monday to become the first female cadets since the academy was founded in 1876.

The 38 women and 283 men who were sworn in Monday afternoon will spend their "swab summer" learning the basics of seamanship, marksmanship and drill before going to sea for a week aboard the Coast Guard's 285-foot training bark, the Eagle, which is now at Newport, R.I., preparing to lead Operation Sail, the parade of tall ships, to New York City on July 4.

But Monday the cadets were issued simple uniforms of blue jeans and chambray shirts, given an orientation lecture and then a drastic haircut. However, the women were spared the crewcut indignities the barbers performed upon the men.

"I'm just hoping the guys will

like me and they won't be mean," 18-year-old Cynthia Ellis of Groton, Conn., said while getting her hair cut. "And I've never been on a boat and I'm kind of scared after seeing 'Jaws'."

Miss Ellis said she took the academy's entrance examination—unlike the other three service academies New London accepts cadets strictly by competitive examination and without senatorial nominations or regional quotas—because she was convinced that the Coast Guard would be "a good job."

More than 10,000 other applicants apparently felt the same way. And 18-year-old Gretel Dieck of Columbus, Ind., said she applied because "I thought I'd come out a step up from just having gone to college."

"I'm just wondering what I got into, that's all," Miss Dieck said as her blond hair was shaved.

Four years from now when the cadets graduate they will have received top-flight educations each worth about \$20,000 and

bachelor's degrees in engineering and the sciences. These are advantages that cadets at all academies traditionally say are their main incentives for applying.

After graduation from the Coast Guard Academy, West Point, Annapolis or the Air Force Academy, the women, like the men, will be commissioned as second lieutenants, be obligated to serve at least five years and be eligible for retirement at half pay at about the time they reach age 38.

Graduates of the Merchant Marine Academy receive a bachelor of science degree, a license as a merchant marine deck or engineering officer and a commission as an ensign in the Naval Reserve.

The only bar to full service equality for the women of the Coast Guard Academy's class of 1980 is a regulation, now under review, against stationing women at sea. Women cadets at the other service academies are barred by law from serving in combat situations or aboard combat ships or airplanes.

Touring France, America on a Two-Wheeler

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (NYT).—The current symbol of upward mobility in France is the wheel.

"A few years ago when we rolled up to a hotel," said Pierre Malsmeuve, secretary of La Cerele des Amis de la Route, "the hotel looked down on us as a strip character who couldn't pay the bill. Now, when our group arrives on bicycles, the word is out... 'Here come the PDGs' (the top executives)."

Malsmeuve, who leads a Franco-American rolling movement, deprecates the recent mob attraction of the two-wheeler. He has fashioned for himself an enjoyable life from his favorite sport. He guides cycling Americans, mainly professional people between 45 and 55 but looking 10 years younger, on three-week circuits around various regions of France.

Three times a year, he flies to the United States, leading similar French groups, generally made up of fit and successful lawyers, engineers, notaries and the like. On July 4, Malsmeuve's French brigade will join the Bike Centennial. The French will start off from Mousille, Mont, and expect to end up in Denver two weeks later.

For eight years, the tall lanky Malsmeuve was an inside man with the travel department of Wagons-Lits Cook. In 1972, feeling he could no longer stand office life when there was such a beautiful world outside, he proposed establishing cycle tours for grown-up Americans.

The reaction was ha-ha. Americans are fat and sedentary. They smoke too much and they drink too much. They ride in cars and don't even know how to walk up a flight of stairs.

However, Malsmeuve already knew too many little and active American men and women to be impressed with this derogatory attitude so he left Cook and established the program on his own. He approached TWA, which understood so perfectly it is now regarded as the international cyclist's airline. "TWA ran up special carrying cases for our bikes. They pack them in containers. They take the bicycles through customs and deliver them to us at our air destination. I tried other lines but they didn't take us seriously. Too many bicycles were smashed en route. I always have bicycles to lend or rent, but a real cyclist wants his own machine."

The inaugural tour in 1973 brought out 18 Americans including one cover girl. Malsmeuve took them on the train from Paris to Bordeaux where they met their guides and pedaled off into the country and the valleys of the Dordogne. "We are not bicycle nuts. I am

not interested in being with people whose aim is only to cover ground and then talk cycling at night." Malsmeuve's followers generally arrive already well bonded up on the history, architecture and folklore of the region they are about to explore and are keen to visit the churches, chateaux and museums en route.

Malsmeuve sends a truck with the luggage to be waiting on arrival at each nightly halt. "Cyclists today represent the elite traveler. They want to sleep in good hotels with good bathrooms. After a day on the path, they want to change into good clothes and sit down to a gastronomic dinner with a good bottle of wine."

Malsmeuve believes cycling is

beneficial to everybody who is in reasonable physical condition. "Cycling tones the body and the brain." The oldest member of his Amis de la Route is 77. The youngest is his 10-year-old daughter Catherine, who already has pedaled her way from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

However, he finds the television image of an effortlessly gliding cyclist false and warns debutants of the necessity of build-up. For Parisians, he suggests taking the train to a nearby town like Melun and then pedaling over to the Fontainebleau Forest. "You can always find someone with whom to park your bike so you don't have to take it back and forth."

The best investment even for a beginner, he counsels, is a lightweight bike with eight to 10 speeds. Malsmeuve's August program will be guiding a Franco-American group through California, the Grand Canyon, Zion National Park and Las Vegas. The long, dull stretches will be sped through by train.

In September, he will be back in France, in Rennes, gateway to a ride around Brittany. The third week in September, the Amis de la Route are scheduled for a ride along the Loire, calling in at the Chateaux along the way.

(Amis de la Route, 8 Rue du Commandant-Lamy, Paris 75011.)

MUSIC IN ITALY

Menotti's Festival of Two Worlds

By William Weaver

SPOLETO, Italy, June 30 (NYT).—As the 19th Festival of Two Worlds ends its first week (it runs until July 11), the theaters are crammed, audiences enthusiastic, and many performances sold out.

After some rocky early years, Gian Carlo Menotti's festival has captured a remarkable public. The loyalty is, for the most part, deserved. This year, to judge by a half-dozen productions, the fare is uneven; but at its best, it is unique.

Take, for instance, yesterday's premiere, a new production of Benjamin Britten's "The Rape of Lucrecia," more or less run up at the last moment. A simple, imaginative set and handsome costumes by Filippo San Just, cogent and understated direction by Rhoda Levine, elements of the youthful American Orchestra (specially assembled for Spoleto) compellingly conducted by David Agler, and a strong cast of intensely committed, intelligent and talented singers—it all added up to a memorable performance of an important work virtually unknown to Italian opera-goers.

All the singers were so good that it is perhaps unfair to single any out, but in the title role Sandra Walker really shone. As the female and male chorus Kathryn Boulton and Melvin Brown were also admirable.

Pope Marks 13th Year

VATICAN CITY, June 30 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today quietly marked the 13th anniversary of his coronation as Roman Catholic Pontiff. There were no ceremonies and the 78-year-old Pope's weekly general audience was canceled.

emulating the far from easy text with welcome clarity and conviction. Spoleto has always been meritorious in importing worthy productions from abroad; and so from the Netherlands State Opera it has brought Rhoda Levine's sensitive staging of the concentration-camp opera of Viktor Ullman, "Der Kaiser von Atlantis," recently rediscovered and first presented in Holland last December (NYT, Dec. 29, 75). The Spoleto cast is the same as the one heard in Holland.

This work was paired with a real dud, a 45-minute piece called "Paolino, La Gioconda Causa e una Buona Ragione" (Paolino, the Just Cause and a Good Reason). The author of both text and score is Alberto Bruni Tedeschi, a man of great pretension and scant gifts. But Bruni Tedeschi is very rich and the Spoleto festival is notoriously hard up. Here, apparently, lies the explanation for the production of this piece of trash.

"Queen of Spades" The traditional "big" operatic production, which opened the festival this year, was a new staging of Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" (in an old and poor Italian translation). It was, for the most part, a disappointment. The orchestra played well, but the conductor Guido Ajmone-Marsan gave a relentless, insensitive reading, with a little sense of the rich emotional ebb and flow of the score. Even the veteran Magda Olivero, as the old countess, was less effective than usual. The young lovers—soprano Patricia Craig and tenor Jack Truax—gave no more than a faint idea of the immense possibilities of their roles. The Westminster Choir, now a regular and highly prized component of the festival,

again demonstrated its musicality and its unusual dramatic ability. Filippo San Just designed good looking sets and costumes; and also directed, with clever movement of the chorus but with inadequate attention to the principals.

Dance this year in Spoleto is currently represented by the Stuttgart company, which has included the festival in its present tour. Later, the adventurous Pliobolus group will arrive from the United States, another company being introduced to Italy by this always informative festival.

Greece to Build Museum to House Acropolis Works

ATHENS, June 30 (UPI).—The Greek government will build a new museum close to the Acropolis for sculptures from its 2,400-year-old temples, now seriously threatened by atmospheric pollution, according to the Ministry of Culture.

The new museum will house the caryatids, marble statues of beautiful young women which act as columns supporting a 5th-century BC porch on the Erechtheum temple. It will also contain some sculpture from the Parthenon, a ministry spokesman said.

Tehran Dimmed

TEHRAN, June 30 (Reuters).—Faced with an acute power shortage, the government has ordered hotels and other buildings in Tehran to switch off decorative lights and neon signs between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

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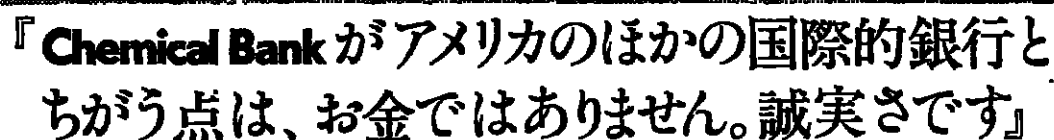
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(Continued on next page.)

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- 1974 -		Stocks and Div in \$		Siz. P/E 1973		High Low		Class. prev. Quot. Close		CHRG. prev. Close		- 1974 -		Stocks and Div in \$		Siz. P/E 1973		High Low		Class. prev. Quot. Close		CHRG. prev. Close	
High	Low											High	Low										
D																							
15-16	1/4	DCL Inc.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2 1/2	1 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
43 1/2	35 1/2	Delta Count	22	40	2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
17 1/2	17 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Genie	8	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
14 1/2	14 1/2	Dynalac	10	17	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2										

NEW YORK, June 30. — Cash-		U.S. Commodity Prices		Dec.		Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June	
low in primary markets as																	
quoted today in New York:																	
Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago	Steel arab. No. 1, heavy Phila.	54-55	67-68	Jul	51.55	52.70	51.50	51.70	50.75	50.50	51.40	50.75	50.50	51.40	50.75
			Lead, spec. lb.	24-25	31-32	Jul	57.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	56.00	55.00	56.00	55.00	54.00	55.00	56.00
			Copper, elec. lb.	70.50	89.00-85	Aug	57.00	58.00	57.00	57.00	56.00	55.00	56.00	55.00	54.00	55.00	56.00
			Zinc, 98.5% lb.	41.00	51.00	Nov	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	1.00%	.85%	Alum. 99.5% lb.	37	38-39	Dec	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
	1.50	.90	Gold N.Y. oz.	123.80	125.00	Apr	6.75	6.80	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
COTTON																	
FIBREHOL 64-60 38's, yd.		28 1/2	37														
CEREALS																	
No. 1 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 2 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 3 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 4 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 5 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 6 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 7 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 8 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.00	306.00														
No. 9 soft winter (P.H.L.), ton.		312.0															



"The difference between Chemical Bank and the other U.S. international giants isn't money. It's loyalty."

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امامہ الکامل

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804
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هذه امة الاصل

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Ham Buckley, Art Buchwald, Russell Baker, Red Smith and Brian Ghan-ville. In addition, you'll find special reports from the principal cities of Europe including Claire Stirling from Rome, John Dornberg from West Germany, and Peter Lennon from London. You'll also find excellent important coverage of international business and economic news. And complete, daily Wall Street stock tables. Complete the coupon below and mail it to us with your check or money order today.

As the world gets smaller, everyone needs a newspaper with a bigger point of view.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

June 26, 1975			
	Price Yen	Price Yen	
Asahi Glass	341	Matsui E. Wrks.	666
Dai Nippon	350	Mitsui Invy Ind.	130
Dai Nippon Print.	518	Mitsubishi Corp.	447
Fuji Bank	245	Mitsui Com.	440
Fuji Photo	261	Mitsubishi	481
Hitachi	528	Nippon Elec.	393
Kanda Motor	781	Shib.	372
C. Itoh	325	Shindai	1,718
Japan Air L.	1,750	Sony Corp.	2,910
Kasumi El. Pwr.	672	Tokai Marine Bank	342
Kobe Steel	595	Tokai Marine	325
Kirin Brewery	395	Tomoda	228
Komatsu	422	Teijin	160
Kubota	339	Tokai Marine	350
Mitsui Ind.	686	Turney	166
		Toyota	875

Chase Ut	10	11	Hyatt H	4%	4%	Patco	3%	1%	Westco	1%	1%
CN Bldg	75	78	Ind Nuc	4%	4%	Paris H	3%	3%	West Mtg	1%	1%
Chlm Cp	5%	5%	Ind Ind	2	2%	Pauls P	3%	3%	Westnd	63%	63%
Chlrm Cp	5%	5%	Ind Cp	6%	6%	Pauls P	6%	7%	Widow L	24%	25%
Chlrm	127	131	Inter En	8%	9%	Pauls P	16	17	Wright W	4%	4%

INTERMARKET FUND I
Société Anonyme
Registered Office:
11 Bld. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 7443

Registered Office:
11, Bd. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, Luxembourg

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

1) Hearing and accepting the report of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor.

4) Reelecting the directors to serve until the next annual meeting.

6) Considering the proposal to suspend the publication of quarterly reports.

himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Fund. **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

ME: _____

1991

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